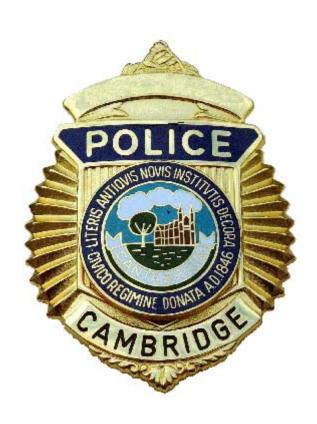
# **SECTION II**

# **PART II CRIMES**

- DRUG OFFENSES
- FRAUD AND FORGERY
- VANDALISM
- SEX CRIMES
- OTHER CRIMES



THE FOLLOWING IS AN OVERVIEW
OF ALL PART II CRIMES IN THE
CITY OF CAMBRIDGE



## NARCOTICS

includes all incidents in which the police made an arrest, complaint, or warrant for the possession or distribution of illegal narcotics. Narcotics statistics do not include all instances of narcotics use or distribution; they only reflect those cases that are known to the police.

#### 124 reported in 2004 • 139 reported in 2005

The Cambridge Police Department's Special Investigations Unit (SIU) is a specialized group of individuals who deal with vice activity throughout the city on a daily basis. Targeting drug activity remains the top goal of the unit. Through strategic planning methods the members of this unit attempt to alleviate the burdens bestowed upon society by the culture of drug use and sales. By aggressively pursuing low level street dealers, the SIU, along with patrol officers, is able to climb the drug network and annually arrest top drug suppliers across Cambridge.

Below is a chart containing the geographic breakdown of drug incidents across the thirteen neighborhoods in Cambridge. As shown, Area 4, which includes part of upper Central Square, accounted for the most drug activity. In total, 139 incidents were reported in 2005 and 127 arrests were made.

| Geographic Breakdown of Drug Incidents |      |      |      |            |
|--|------|------|------|------------|
| Area                                   | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | % of Total |
| East Cambridge                         | 20   | 15   | 16   | 12%        |
| M.I.T. Area                            | 1    | 0    | 1    | 1%         |
| Inman/Harrington                       | 21   | 11   | 11   | 8%         |
| Area 4                                 | 24   | 22   | 37   | 27%        |
| Cambridgeport                          | 16   | 19   | 24   | 17%        |
| Mid-Cambridge                          | 5    | 8    | 20   | 14%        |
| Riverside                              | 15   | 14   | 10   | 7%         |
| Agassiz                                | 1    | 1    | 2    | 1%         |
| Peabody                                | 6    | 9    | 3    | 2%         |
| West Cambridge                         | 3    | 7    | 5    | 4%         |
| North Cambridge                        | 6    | 15   | 9    | 6%         |
| Cambridge Highlands                    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1%         |
| Strawberry Hill                        | 2    | 2    | 0    | 0%         |

Unlike almost all other crimes, the numbers given reflect only arrests and complaints and do not include all drug activity in a particular area. It is impossible to ascertain how many times an individual uses or possesses narcotics during any given time period. A high number of arrests does not necessarily reflect negatively on an area, as it shows that drug dealers and users are being taken off the street.

#### **DRUG ARREST SCENARIOS**

There are several means by which a drug arrest develops. In 2005 there were seven different scenarios that resulted in an arrest for drugs. It is important to note that there can be multiple arrests for each drug incident reported.

- 1. The Cambridge Police Department Special Investigation Unit initiates an investigation or conducts a surveillance resulting in an arrest. Many of these investigations are due to information supplied by confidential sources: 36 cases
- 2. A police officer on patrol observes suspicious street activity and upon further investigation discovers narcotics resulting in an arrest: **38 cases**

### DRUG TIP HOTLINE

The Special Investigations Unit employs an anonymous Drug Tip Hotline to gain intelligence information from the community. The Unit can be reached by calling 617-349-3359. Generally, you will be greeted by a taped message instructing you to leave very detailed information. You do not have to provide any personal information and all information is held in confidence.

- 3. During an arrest for another crime such as disorderly conduct, the arresting officer or booking officer finds narcotics on the arrested person: **28 cases** (since this scenario often times occurs at the police station itself, the number of drug incidents for the Riverside neighborhood, where the station is located, can be inflated by as much as five incidents a year)
- 4. During a routine motor vehicle stop a police officer observes or smells narcotics inside the vehicle resulting in an arrest: **16 cases**
- 5. A citizen witnesses a person or persons using drugs and complains to the police: 2 cases
- 6. A Cambridge school official or court officer observes drugs use leading to an arrest: 3 cases
- 7. Miscellaneous circumstances of possession: 4 cases

| <b>Drug Activity Breakdown</b>        |      |  |
|---------------------------------------|------|--|
| Activity                              | 2005 |  |
| Possession                            | 72   |  |
| Possession with intent to distribute  | 36   |  |
| (the carrying of a significant amount |      |  |
| of narcotic not for personal use)     |      |  |
| Drug Sale (observed)                  | 18   |  |
| Trafficking (the selling, possessing  | 6    |  |
| or transporting of copious amounts    |      |  |
| of narcotics)                         |      |  |

| Drug Type Breakdown |      |  |
|---------------------|------|--|
| Drug                | 2005 |  |
| Marijuana           | 51   |  |
| Cocaine/crack       | 36   |  |
| Multiple drugs      | 17   |  |
| Heroin              | 9    |  |
| Hypodermic needles  | 7    |  |
| Prescription drugs  | 5    |  |
| Designer drug       | 1    |  |
| Drug paraphernalia  | 1    |  |
| Hallucinogens       | 0    |  |
| Total               | 127  |  |

Among the major arrests for narcotics in 2005 was one incident in May involving the seizure of 202 grams of cocaine in the Area 4 neighborhood. Another apprehension netted 2,204 pills of Clonazepam in Cambridgeport. A subsequent search of a motor vehicle also in Cambridgeport revealed 179 grams of cocaine and over \$18,00 in cash.

### **UNDERSTANDING NARCOTICS**

Note: The following information was gathered from the following sources: <a href="http://www.drugfreeamerica.com">http://www.drugfreeamerica.com</a>; <a href="Massachusetts">Massachusetts</a>
<a href="Drug Threat Assessment">Drug Threat Assessment</a>, published by the National Drug Intelligence Center of the U.S. Department of Justice; <a href="http://www.erowid.org">http://www.erowid.org</a>; <a href="http://www.gazettenet.com/12192002/">http://www.gazettenet.com/12192002/</a> <a href="news/2941.htm">news/2941.htm</a>; and <a href="http://www. Townonline.com/Lincoln/news/local regional/lin\_newljdrugs12242002.htm">http://www.gazettenet.com/12192002/</a> <a href="news/2941.htm">news/2941.htm</a>; and <a href="http://www.gazettenet.com/Lincoln/news/local regional/lin\_newljdrugs12242002.htm">http://www.gazettenet.com/12192002/</a> <a href="news/2941.htm">news/2941.htm</a>; and <a href="http://www.gazettenet.com/lincoln/news/local regional/lin\_newljdrugs12242002.htm">http://www.gazettenet.com/12192002/</a> <a href="news/2941.htm">news/2941.htm</a>; and <a href="http://www.gazettenet.com/lincoln/news/local regional/lin\_newljdrugs12242002.htm">http://www.gazettenet.com/lincoln/news/local regional/lin\_newljdrugs12242002.htm</a>.

#### **Massachusetts Drug Classifications**

Drug types are classified under 5 different substance categories in Massachusetts: Class A, B, C, D, and E:

- A. Class A Substances include Heroin and other opiates such as Morphine; some designer drugs such as GHB; and Ketamine (Special K).
- B. Class B Substances include Cocaine; prescription opiates such as Oxycotin/Oxycodone; LSD; Ecstasy (XTC); Amphetamine (speed); and Methamphetamine (meth).
- C. Class C Substances include prescription tranquilizers, mescaline, psilocybin/mushrooms, peyote, and some medium doses of prescription narcotics.
- D. Class D Substances include Marijuana (pot), choryl hydrate, and some lesser doses of prescription drugs.
- E. Class E Substance charges are typically for lighter doses of prescription narcotics.



MARIJUANA (AKA: grass, pot, weed, Mary Jane, dope)

Marijuana is the most widely used drug in America. This green or brown dried mixture of leaves, stems, seeds and flowers from the hemp plant is smoked through a pipe, bong or marijuana cigarette often called a joint or blunt, to produce a gradual high. Less common forms of the drug are hashish or hashish oil.

Smoke from marijuana contains 50-70% more carcinogenic hydrocarbons than that of tobacco cigarettes. Besides health factors, marijuana affects a user's alertness, concentration, perception, coordination and reaction time. Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the main active chemical in marijuana, changes the way sensory information gets into and is processed by the part of the brain that is crucial for learning and memory.





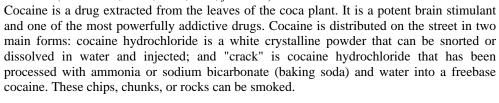
#### **HERION** (AKA: dope, smack, horse)

Heroin is a highly addictive drug derived from morphine, which is obtained from the opium poppy. It is a "downer" that affects the brain's pleasure systems and interferes with the ability to feel pain. Heroin can be used in many ways, depending on the user's preference and drug purity. Heroin is fast acting, especially when injected or smoked. Injected heroin reaches the brain in 15 to 30 seconds; when smoked, it causes a reaction in seven seconds. The high from heroin is experienced as intense pleasure. Once a person begins using heroin, they quickly develop a tolerance to the drug and need more and more to get the same effect.

Epidemiologists agree that heroin is the most under-reported drug in terms of usage and that any usage statistics are unreliable. Estimates range from 428,000 past-year users (National

Household Survey, 1995) to 600,000 past week heroin users (Office of National Drug Control Policy). On the other hand, some experts estimate that as many as 2 to 3 million people in the United States use heroin recreationally. In 1980 the average bag of street heroin was 4% pure; the average bag today is 40% pure and can be as pure as 70%. Increased purity results in snorting and smoking rather than injecting. Heroin use in the state has risen sharply over the last decade, particularly among young men ages 18-24, who are buying cheaper and purer forms of the drug.

#### COCAINE + CRACK COCAINE (AKA: coke, snow, blow, rock, freebase)



Cocaine may be used occasionally, daily, or in a variety of compulsive, repeated-use "binges." Regardless of how it is used, cocaine is highly addictive. Crack cocaine and injected cocaine reach the brain quickly and bring an intense and immediate high. Snorted cocaine produces a high more slowly.

Cocaine can produce a surge in energy, a feeling of intense pleasure, and increased confidence. The effects of powder cocaine last about 20 minutes, while the effects of "crack" last about 12 minutes. Heavy use of cocaine may produce hallucinations, paranoia, aggression, insomnia, and depression. Cocaine's effects are short lived, and once the drug leaves the brain, the user experiences a "coke crash" that includes depression, irritability, and fatigue; and long term effects include heart problems, respiratory problems, sleep and appetite problems, and harm to developing children if used by a pregnant woman.

#### **DESIGNER DRUGS** (Ex. Ecstasy, X, E)



Designer drugs are a class of drugs often associated with "raves." Designer drugs are modifications of restricted drugs, made by underground chemists in order to create street drugs that are not specifically listed as controlled (i.e., restricted) substances by the Drug Enforcement Administration. Changing the molecular structure of an existing drug or drugs to create a new substance, like Ecstasy (MDMA), creates a designer drug. The street names of designer drugs vary according to time, place, and manufacturer. Because unlicensed and untrained amateurs create designer drugs in clandestine laboratories, they can be extremely dangerous. In many cases, the designer drugs are more dangerous and more potent than the original drug.

The pharmaceutical drug, fentanyl, was originally created for anesthesia during surgeries. Designer drugs derived from fentanyl are extremely potent and have a strong potential for overdose. They have been associated with hundreds of unintentional deaths in the United States. They are also short lived, about 30 to 90 minutes. Increasingly the drug is sniffed or smoked, in part to avoid getting HIV via infected needles. The respiratory paralysis that may occur is so sudden after drug administration that often victims who injected the drug

are found with the needle still in their arm.



#### **OXYCONTIN**

OxyContin (oxycodone HCI controlled-release) is the brand name for an opioid analgesic - a narcotic. Oxycodone is the narcotic ingredient found in Percocet (oxycodone and acetaminophen) and Percodan (oxycodone and aspirin). OxyContin is used to treat pain that is associated with arthritis, lower back conditions, injuries, and cancer. OxyContin is available by prescription only. It is approved for the treatment of moderate to severe pain that requires treatment for more than a few days.

OxyContin abusers remove the sustained-release coating to get a rush of euphoria similar to heroin. They chew the tabs...crush them for snorting...or boil the powder for injection. The

most serious risk associated with opioids, including OxyContin, is respiratory depression. Common opioid side effects are constipation, nausea, sedation, dizziness, vomiting, headache, dry mouth, sweating, and weakness. OxyContin is oxycodone in a sustained release form and that is why the tablet should not be broken. Taking broken, chewed, or crushed tablets could lead to the rapid release and absorption of a potentially toxic dose of oxycodone.

In 2001 and 2002, there was a surge in robberies of pharmacies carrying OxyContin in Massachusetts. There is so much money to make with OxyContin, that stealing and selling the drug has become irresistible to dealers and addicts who can get their hands on it. As a result, many pharmacies in the area have stopped stocking the drug in order to deter robbers.

#### GHB (GAMMA HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID) (Liquid Ecstasy)



GHB is known as the "date-rape" drug. This odorless, colorless liquid can be easily dropped into an unsuspecting victim's drink. GHB is also available in a white powder form. When ingested the victim, often times women, feels drowsy, dizzy, nauseous and suffers loss of memory. Large amounts of the drug have been known to cause death. Sexual assaults are often accompanied with this drug due to the victim's inability to resist and their lack of memory of past events. In the recent past, this drug has appeared on college campuses and at large dance parties called "raves."

#### **METHAMPHETAMINE** (Meth, Speed, Crank)



Methamphetamine is a stimulant, which may be prescribed or "home cooked," and comes in several shapes and sizes. A white powder, chunky crystals, and pills are all available forms. The drug can be taken through injection, snorting, smoking or oral ingestion.

Clandestine labs in California and Mexico are the primary source outputs for meth. Labs are easily movable allowing for a hard approach when targeting distribution. Meth use is on the rise among the American public and is making its way northward from the southern and

western parts of the country, where it is more popular.

### MALICIOUS DESTRUCTION,

or vandalism of property, includes tire-slashing, window-smashing, spray-painting, and a myriad of other crimes in which someone's property is willfully and maliciously damaged. It is the most commonly reported crime in Cambridge, yet we suspect that vandalism is one of the most underreported crimes; residents and businesses frequently ignore "minor" incidents of vandalism and graffiti.

#### 830 reported in 2004 • 794 reported in 2005

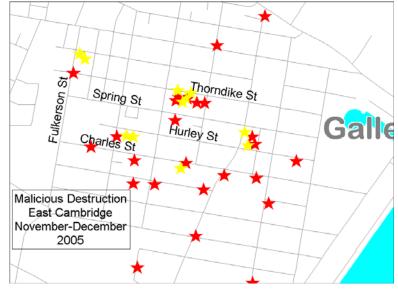
There were 794 incidents of malicious destruction, or "vandalism," reported in 2005. This is a 4% decrease over 2004. Sharp drop-offs in Cambridgeport and Cambridge Highlands contributed to this decrease. In the Cambridge Highlands area, malicious destruction has decreased by 57% since 2004. Mid-Cambridge, North Cambridge, and East Cambridge have increased the most in the year 2005.

| VANDALISM BY CATEGORY             |      |      |  |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|--|
| Category                          | 2004 | 2005 |  |
| Car window smashed                | 182  | 159  |  |
| Dents/other damage to car         | 135  | 134  |  |
| Tires slashed or punctured        | 123  | 113  |  |
| Scratches, "pinstripes"           | 61   | 67   |  |
| Attempted theft                   | 27   | 16   |  |
|                                   | 528  | 489  |  |
| Total Damage to Autos             |      |      |  |
| Misc. damage at residences        | 64   | 50   |  |
| Window of residence smashed       | 37   | 27   |  |
| Total Damage to Residences        | 101  | 77   |  |
| Window of business smashed        | 38   | 53   |  |
| Misc. damage to businesses        | 34   | 41   |  |
| <b>Total Damage to Businesses</b> | 72   | 94   |  |
| Graffiti                          | 97   | 107  |  |
| Miscellaneous damage              | 32   | 27   |  |

| Neighborhood        | 2004 | 2005 | % Change |
|---------------------|------|------|----------|
| East Cambridge      | 87   | 108  | 24%      |
| MIT                 | 10   | 11   | 10%      |
| Inman/Harrington    | 70   | 67   | -4%      |
| Area 4              | 90   | 80   | -11%     |
| Cambridgeport       | 148  | 75   | -49%     |
| Mid-Cambridge       | 63   | 91   | 44%      |
| Riverside           | 65   | 66   | 1%       |
| Agassiz             | 18   | 19   | 6%       |
| Peabody             | 80   | 79   | -1%      |
| West Cambridge      | 62   | 61   | -2%      |
| North Cambridge     | 77   | 96   | 25%      |
| Cambridge Highlands | 42   | 18   | -57%     |
| Strawberry Hill     | 18   | 23   | 28%      |

#### IN FOCUS: EAST CAMBRIDGE

Damage done to motor vehicles dominated the type of malicious destruction reported in East Cambridge. Approximately 75% of the reports were for tire slashings, broken car windows, or other damage. Toward the end of the year, East Cambridge experienced a particularly high number of incidents, including a spree of tire slashings weekend over one which affected approximately 23 vehicles along Thorndike, Spring and Charles Streets. The map below illustrates the area most affected during the last 2 months of 2005 in East Cambridge.

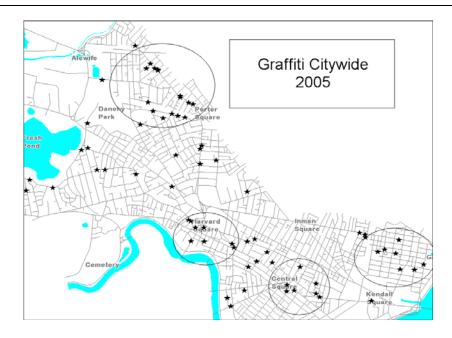


#### GRAFFITI CITYWIDE

Graffiti is a citywide issue that affects public, private, and institutional property owners. Both graffiti prevention and removal are time-consuming, expensive, and require continuous intervention. Perpetrators of graffiti include gang members, bored juveniles, and self-styled "artists" who regard other people's property as their canvas.

Incidents of graffiti accounted for 13% of the malicious destruction total in 2005. It is important to note, however, that a high percentage of graffiti incidents are not regularly reported to the police. As was true in 2004, Peabody reported the highest total number (31) of graffiti incidents in 2005. This was reflective of a single hotspot on Richdale Avenue, which accounted for 20 of the 30 reports.

The map below shows the location of each of the graffiti incidents reported in 2005. Note that the majority of incidents cluster near the city squares, where businesses are more abundant. Much of the City's graffiti is located along sides of businesses or schools.



The City of Cambridge plays a central role in the eradication of graffiti by coordinating prevention and enforcement efforts, acting as a clearinghouse for graffiti identification and removal, and setting an example by providing good maintenance of its own property. Citizens, community groups, businesses, residential property owners, and other public agencies and institutions are strongly encouraged to work together with the city to effectively combat graffiti.

#### **How You Can Help:**

- 1) Use the Graffiti Hotline (349-INFO) to report addresses of vandalized sites.
  - a) To report locations where graffiti exists. The information will be forwarded to the appropriate agency or property owner for removal and to the Police Department for investigation.
  - b) To provide information to help apprehend "taggers." Your information will be kept confidential.
  - c) For information on removal supplies and techniques if you have graffiti on your property.
  - d) For resources to help organize community clean-up days.
- 2) Organize community clean-up days.
- 3) Remove graffiti promptly from your property.
- 4) Educate your children about the costs and impact of graffiti.
- 5) Read the U.S. Department of Justice's Problem-Oriented Policing Guide to understanding and responding to graffiti problems <a href="http://www.popcenter.org/Problems/problem-graffiti.htm">http://www.popcenter.org/Problems/problem-graffiti.htm</a>.

#### OTHER GRAFFITI REMOVAL TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

| If you witness someone "tagging" property                      | <b>Call 911</b>   |
|--|-------------------|
| Cambridge Housing Authority property                           | 864-3020          |
| • Traffic Department ( <i>Traffic Signs, Meters, Signals</i> ) | 349-4700          |
| Water Department (Fire Hydrants, Fresh Pond Area)              | 349-4781          |
| Harvard Real Estate Office (Harvard Property)                  | 495-2234          |
| Postal Service (Mail Boxes)                                    | 876-0620          |
| MBTA Complaint Line  | 222-5215          |
| MDC Bridges, Pools, Facilities                                 | 727-5114 Ext. 530 |
| MIT Real Estate Office (MIT Property)                          | 253-1483          |
| Middlesex County Courthouse, Registry, Other Facilities        | 494-4100          |
| • Electrical Department (Pay Phones, Fire Boxes)               | 349-4925          |
| School Department Property                                     | 349-6854          |

# FRAUD

larceny under false pretenses, forgery,

embezzlement, and confidence games are not included among types of larceny in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting System. Yet in many cases, fraud is a much more serious crime than theft. Victims of check forgery and "con" games stand to lose thousands of dollars. Often added to this loss is the personal humiliation that accompanies being "duped" by a "con man." The confidence game crook, a particularly crafty breed of criminal who has no problem deceiving his victims face-to-face, expects (often correctly) that his victim's embarrassment will deter him or her from reporting the crime to the police.

#### 438 reported in 2004 • 463 reported in 2005

Across the nation, police departments are seeing fraud become an increasingly popular crime.

#### **Counterfeiting**

In 2005, there were 21 incidents of counterfeiting. In one incident, a man was arrested on First Street with a total of 119 pirated CDs. The individual had been selling counterfeit CD's on the street claiming he was promoting his own music career. In another incident a Cambridge man was found purchasing a beer at Marriott Hotel bar with \$20.00 counterfeit note. After police searched the suspect they recovered several more \$20.00 counterfeit notes. Nearly all of the incidents involved individuals attempting or successfully passing counterfeit bills when making purchases.

#### Application

Seven incidents of forged applications were reported during 2005. Four of these incidents involved individuals attempting or successfully opening credit cards under different identities. Two incidents involved opening cell phone lines on other individual's accounts.

| FRAUD TYPE            | 2004 | 2005 |
|-----------------------|------|------|
| Counterfeiting        | 15   | 21   |
| Forgery/Uttering      | 279  | 269  |
| Application           | 7    | 7    |
| Bad Check             | 14   | 23   |
| Forged Check          | 64   | 82   |
| Credit/ATM Card       | 177  | 145  |
| Other/Misc.           | 17   | 12   |
| Con Games             | 37   | 44   |
| Big Carrot            | 6    | 7    |
| Utility Impostor      | 3    | 0    |
| Pigeon Drop           | 7    | 5    |
| Charity Impostor      | 2    | 2    |
| Psychic Swindle       | 1    | 2    |
| Odd Jobs/ Housework   | 2    | 1    |
| Internet Related      | 8    | 16   |
| Miscellaneous         | 8    | 11   |
| Embezzlement          | 3    | 12   |
| <b>Identity Theft</b> | 104  | 117  |

#### **Bad Check**

This is defined as the writing of checks on insufficient funds or closed accounts. The Cambridge Police took 23 reports for this crime in 2005, two of which resulted in arrests.

#### **Forged Check**

Writing a forged check includes any incidents in which a suspect forges the signature of the victim, or changes the amount written on the check. In one incident a Somerville man stole checks that were mailed to an old address of the victim. The suspect cashed four checks totaling \$500.00. There were 82 forged checks reported in 2005, resulting in eight arrests.

#### ATM/Credit Card Fraud

The most common fraud reported in Cambridge involves the use of credit and ATM cards. There were 145 reports of ATM/credit card fraud in 2005. Six arrests were made for this crime during the year. Major commercial areas such as the Galleria and Harvard/Central Square are hotspots for this activity.

#### **Embezzlement**

This occurs when an employee takes advantage of their position for financial gain, diverting company funds to their own account. In Cambridge this crime has most often involved juvenile store clerks. Historically, retail stores in Harvard Square and the Galleria are most affected by this crime. There were 12 incidents of embezzlement in 2005, half of those occurring at the Galleria/East Cambridge area. Two resulted in arrests of employees, each embezzling from the same location. In one of the two incidents that resulted in arrest was a store employee of H&M was caught undercharging clothing for their friends.

#### "Con" Games

There were 44 swindles, con games or flim-flams in 2005. Many of these incidents involve a suspect using a "con" in order to swindle money out of unsuspecting victims. Internet related cons have increased 50% from 2004. Four of the Internet related incidents were individuals selling or purchasing items that were not legitimate on eBay.

Protect your property and your business!! Please see the section starting on page 137 for tips on how you can protect against different types of fraud.

# SEX OFFENSES

include six crimes of a sexual nature: prostitution and solicitation, indecent assault, indecent exposure, peeping & spying, annoying & accosting, and obscene telephone calls. Rape is not included because it is a Part I crime.

#### 97 reported in 2004 • 89 reported in 2005

#### **Annoying & Accosting**

Annoying and accosting a member of the opposite sex is a form of criminal harassment. Often, it involves a man repeatedly following, shouting, making off-color suggestions, hooting, repeatedly asking for a date, or otherwise harassing a woman. It happens most often on the street and in the workplace. In all 2005 incidents the perpetrators were strangers to the victims.

#### **Indecent Assault**

Indecent assault is the unwanted touching of a person by another in a private area or with sexual overtones. Any incident where force or injury occurs would be considered an aggravated assault rather than an indecent assault. In most cases the victim knows the offender. This was true in 11 of the 21 incidents in 2005.

Crime

Annoying & Accosting

15

10

Indecent area or with sexual overtones.

Although indecent assaults have a low reporting rate, the 32% decrease in 2005 reported incidents may be attributable to several series of incidents observed in 2004, in which the same suspects were assaulting women in

| Crime                       | 2004 | 2005 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|
| Annoying & Accosting        | 15   | 10   |
| Indecent Assault            | 31   | 21   |
| Peeping & Spying            | 12   | 7    |
| Prostitution and Soliciting | 1    | 10   |
| Indecent Exposure           | 29   | 41   |

particular areas of the city. A third of 2005 incidents were reported in June. However, none of the incidents appeared to be related. Five arrests were made in the reported 21 incidents.

#### **Peeping & Spying**

Peeping and spying occurs most often when offenders will peer through windows of houses or apartments, generally at night. All the incidents this year have involved men peeking through the windows of women's residences. One of the most serious incidents involved a roommate, since arrested, videotaping his female roommate without the victim's knowledge. In all except the aforementioned incident, the suspects were strangers.

#### **Prostitution & Soliciting Sex for a Fee**

Prostitution is commonly associated with "streetwalking," (prostitutes working the streets) but also includes escort services, where a "john" (client) will call and a prostitute will be sent to the "john's" location. In the 1990's, the Special Investigations Unit proactively fought the visible "streetwalking" problem, nearly eradicating this problem in Cambridge. Ten arrests were made in 2005, all of which were for indoor services. All of the arrests were made in series of stings by the Special Investigations Unit. One series of stings was executed at a Harvard Square salon, where massages were being sold with other sexual activities.

#### **Indecent Exposure**

Indecent exposure is the offensive display of one's body in public, especially the genitals, often done in a suggestive manner. The main offenders are vagrants or inebriated individuals. Twenty-seven percent of indecent exposure incidents in 2005 were incidents of vagrancy, individuals witnessed urinating in public. Twenty-two incidents involved suspects masturbating or engaging in sexual acts in public, categorized as indiscretions. There were also six flashings incidents. Arrests were made in 46% of incidents.

### OTHER PART II CRIMES

Under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, any actual crime not recorded as a Part I Crime (Murder, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny and Auto Theft) is a Part II Crime. The relative infrequency of patterns and trends among these crimes discourages detailed analysis.

#### 1,550 reported in 2004 • 1,467 reported in 2005

| Crime               | 2004 | 2005 |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Disorderly Conduct  | 36   | 29   |
| Drinking in Public  | 33   | 33   |
| Liquor Violations   | 4    | 3    |
| Extortion/Blackmail | 3    | 0    |
| Hit & Run Accidents | 643  | 787  |
| Kidnapping          | 0    | 2    |
| OUI                 | 65   | 50   |
| Threatening         | 366  | 344  |
| Traffic Arrests     | 316  | 161  |
| Trespassing         | 60   | 50   |
| Weapons Violations  | 24   | 8    |

#### **Disorderly Conduct**

Police make an arrest for this crime when a person disrupts the peace enough to pose a danger. Examples include bar disputes, homeless altercations, and public shouting of profanity and threats. The majority of arrests (48%) occurred in Central Square due to its large vagrant population. Out of the 29 incidents 27 arrests were made for disorderly conduct in 2005. Alcohol was involved in the majority of these incidents.

#### **Drinking in Public**

The 25 incidents of this type occurred in Central Square with most offenders being homeless. Most incidents took place between 2-4:00 p.m.

#### Extortion/Blackmail

This is a rare crime, involving an offender taking money from a victim by threatening them with a nonviolent act. There were no incidents of Extortion/Blackmail reported in 2005.

#### **Hit and Run Accidents**

Hit and runs increased in 2005 largely due to longer periods of inclement weather than in 2004. Most incidents are reported in or around the Alewife/West Cambridge and Central Square area. Two arrests were made.

#### Kidnapping

There were two incidents of kidnapping in 2005. In one of the two incidents, the suspect, later arrested, picked up a child (not biological) from day care without notifying the child's biological parent. The offender was in a romantic relationship with the victim's parent. The second incident was between ex-romantic partners where the victim was held captive in an automobile for a few hours against their will.

#### **Liquor Violations**

Liquor violations generally involve minors drinking, though it can also include the sale of liquor to a minor, or the unlicensed sale of liquor. Two out of the three incidents in 2005 were for the sale of alcohol to minors.

#### **Operating Under the Influence (OUI)**

In 2005, 43 out of 50 OUI's resulted in an arrest. High activity hours tend to be in the early morning mostly between 12:00 a.m. and 3:00 a.m. The majority of incidents have occurred in the Cambridgeport and Inman Square areas.

#### **Threatening**

A self-explanatory crime that often arises in domestic disputes, arguments between acquaintances and co-workers, school fights, and in other environments. Though many of these reports are domestic, other cases often arise due to traffic and parking arguments. A total of 344 such crimes were reported in 2005.

#### **Traffic Arrests**

The average traffic stop for speeding, running a red light, or related offenses results in only a warning or citation. Some traffic offenses, however, are crimes for which you can be arrested: driving to endanger, driving after suspension or revocation of a license, possession of a counterfeit inspection sticker, and attaching false license plates. Such arrests are often made during routine traffic stops, after the police officer learns of the driver's suspension or revocation. Traffic arrests decreased significantly after 2003 because the courts have requested that summonses be issued for license suspension/revocation offenses. In 2005 there were 161 traffic arrests.

#### **Trespassing**

Arrests for trespassing are generally made at establishments where the offender has been previously warned not to tread. Often, the same offender is arrested multiple times. Harvard, Inman, and the Porter Square MBTA station areas are locations where this activity is particularly monitored. These areas are targeted due to the nightlife they attract. Again, homeless persons are often arrested for this crime. Arrests were made in 30 of the 50 reports of trespassing in 2005. Central Square and MIT/Kendall had the highest rates of trespassing.

#### **Weapons Violations**

Incidents in this category may include possession of weapons, the discharge of weapons within city limits and occasionally, bomb threats. Most often, these incidents involve arrested persons in possession of concealed weapons. In 2005 there were eight reports of this crime. Half of reports taken where of gunshots being made. The remainder of these violations were of concealed weapons; three resulted in arrests.